Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-The Old Homestead. TARINO-8-Yankee Doodle Dandy. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Runsway Girl.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cir KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-8:30-Our Naval

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Concert. MANHATTAN REACH-3:20-Victor Herbert's Band-8 Pain's Mantia and Fireworks—9—The Serenade. PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

Inder to Advertisements.

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New York Daily Tribung

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Constitutional Convention, for the United States of Central America, embracing Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, has finished its work and has appointed a Commistinished its work and has appointed a Commisfinished its work and has appointed a Commission to supplant the Diet and prepare for the election of a President and other Federal officers. Three regiments of volunteers are to be sent home from Porto Rico without delay; sickness among the troops is increasing; Mrs. Miles has arrived at Ponce; General Miles contemplates returning to the United States immediately. The movement for the annexation of Jamaica to the United States finds general acceptance among the islanders. The Commission of th Jamaica to the United States finds general acceptance among the islanders — The Commissioners appointed to settle the boundary dispute between Chill and Argentina met at Santiago de Chill — An unconfirmed rumor has reached Paris that the French armored cruiser Bruix foundered in the Indian Ocean. — Sir John Bromston and Admiral Sir James Erskine have been appointed Commissioners by Great Britain to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland. — Three hundred miners were growned by the flooding of a coal mine in Silesia.

DOMESTIC — Three of the Peace Commissioners

DOMESTIC.—Three of the Peace Commission's members met in Washington, and de ided to start for Paris between September 15 and 20.

— Captain Taylor of the Indiana wrote a Admiral Sampson, protesting against letter to Admiral Sampson, processing against unjust treatment in the reports of Admiral Sampson and Schley. — A dispatch from General Merritt announced the arrival at Maniia of the transports Elo Janeiro and Pennsylvania. — The Comal sailed from Tampa with a million rations for the poor in Hawana. Orders were sent to General Coppinger to move his command as soon as possible from Fernanding to Huntsville Ala. — The Vanderbilt nis command as soon as possible from Fernan-dina to Huntsville, Ala. — The Vanderbilt system fast freight lines are to be consolidated and the offices located in Buffalo. — Three persons have died and others are dangerously ill at Greenfield, Ulster County, from ptomaine of the Hawaiian Commission has begun at Honolulu. — The closing sessions of the American Bankers' Association were held at Denver, and the officers for the ensuing year

CITY.-Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., nmander of the battle-ship Oregon, the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. arrived at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn.

— The Thingvalla Line steamer Norge reported that on Saturday last she ran into and sank the French fishing schooner La Coquette, off the Newfoundland Banks, sixteen of the schooner's crew were lost and nine saved. — The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived in port and joined Admiral Sampson's fleet. — The inquiry into the mental condition of Mrs. Wilmerding was resumed at White Plains. — The Manhattan cricket team was beaten by the Canadian team in a one-sided game at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. — Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 91 degrees; lowest, 78; average, 84%.

THE SPIRIT OF PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS. been overlooked by those who have honestly recoiled from the difficulty of governing ignorant or savage inhabitants. To the Philippines American power brings relief after ages of cruel oppression. It was a touching statement in a recent dispatch, that while Admiral Dewey seemed to them as a god or a father, they were at first afraid of American Army officers, because they feared treatment like that to which the Spanish Army had accustomed them, but now begin to see that the American Army and Navy are one. This sense of relief from oppression, of the blessings of justice, and protection after intolerable tyranny, will spread wherever American authority makes itself felt. It will contrast powerfully with Spanish rule, and also with the arbitrary and cruel rule of native chiefs. It is folly to deny that the persistent insurrections in the Philippine Islands have had more justification in ill-treatment and barbarity than has the rebellion in Cuba. A horrible misrule against which the best men and journals of Spain have openly protested in the strongest terms has driven the natives to risk without hesitation lives which have come to seem not

The case is not like that of India, where British power was established by the conquest of native rulers and tribes. The American conquest is of the oppressor. To the Indian the British came as enemies, but to the Fiftpina the Americans come as rescuers from oppression. Yet even in India, with all the faults of the British administration, it has come to be generally respected for its enforcement of impartial laws and its effort to improve the condition of the people, and no one doubts that India is immeasurably happier and more prosperous under European government. Should it be found the duty of Americans to govern the Philippine Islands, they would start with none of the hatred which a conquered people feel toward victors in bloody strife. Their acts would be all the time and at every place contrasted with those of the Spaniards, who have ruled for a century. It is not possible that the contrast could fail to make a deep impression.

Differences of religion are regarded by many as sure to be a source of trouble. But it is not to be forgotten that it was against the exactions and the cruelties of the priests, quite as much as against Spanish civil or military rule, toward the monks and the religious orders has been shown in the necessity of protecting their lives as far as possible ever since American forces landed near Manila. The insurgents may feel resentment because deprived of their revenge, as some Cubans do about Santiago, but they will presently find that under American rule all cruelties and exactions in the name of religion have to cease. If they lose revenge, they gain all that freedom would give. The Church, as in this country, will have to support itself by the voluntary contributions of its adherenis, and to obey the laws like all citizens. No other course could so speedily bring peace between the priests and those who have sought

The duty of this Nation toward these longoppressed people may be limited to a single disputes Germany's right to a station there, and city and its surroundings, or to a single island. That remains to be seen. But the results of the change within the limits of American authority, whatever those limits are, will quickly become known beyond them. If the Ameri-

other rule in the different islands, and demand | treaty Powers, Germany taking Upolu, Great for further extension of American authority. It will not be easy for this Nation to resist such appeals, whatever it may desire at the start. But if it starts by leaving the greater part of ers are bound by solemn treaty not to do any the islands to Spain or to any other Power, it will have to be prepared for another war hereafter, unless it is willing to turn a deaf ear to those who ask and begin fighting for the blessings of freedom.

THE ELECTION DEPUTIES.

While the new elections law was under discussion, before and during the extra session of the Legislature, some persons declared that its main purpose was to provide additional places for so-called party workers. Others, taking a less cynical view of the matter, urged that while the latention of its projectors might be excellent, the law was altogether likely, through the application of pressure for patronage, to result in the appointment of a force of deputies unfit for their work and interested in it only be cause of the pay and the opportunities of one sort or another which it would give them. The Superintendent of Elections has not yet begun to choose his assistants, for the sufficient reason that the political organizations have not filed their lists, and it is evident that he will have to extend the time, which the law allows him to do. Nothing, therefore, can be said positively as to the character of the men who will have important duties of a novel character to perform in connection with the coming election. Certain circumstances do, however, suggest the expectation that patronage will be found to have played just about the part which was assigned to it by opponents of the law.

For example, "The Brooklyn Engle" said last evening that the chairman of the Republican General Committee of Kings County was having a hard time in making up his list for submission to Superintendent McCullagh. "His division of the spoils," our contemporary explains, "has not met with any one's approval, and he is "visited by delegations who threaten all kinds "of vengeance unless he revises his lists and "makes a more equitable division of the places." Mr. Atterbury says in his own defence that he has made an absolutely fair distribution, "but his insistence has no effect upon the kickers." From this it appears that the one imperative | street can run on it. requirement of the case is a division which will be recognized as "a square deal" by the component parts of the machine, and the chairman's as possible. Nobody seems to be solicitous to secure the appointment of men whose character will guarantee an efficient and biameless enforcement of the law and go far to vindicate its merits in the public mind. Even less progress has apparently been made on this side of the river than in Kings County with the task of compiling a list of Republican deputies, presumably because there are more claims to satisfy and more complications to adjust.

The Tribune opposed the elections law, be it is the law we want to see it enforced in a respectable manner. It may be a rather absurd suggestion, but might it not be worth while for the chairmen of the organizations, who are finding so much trouble in satisfying the utterly selfish demands of "the workers," to adopt a new basis and collect a force of deputies who could be trusted to preserve their decent reputations by doing their duty honestly without regard to the wishes or the welfare of this or that hungry clique of patronage grabbers? Ynless they are desirous of making the law as much the object of odium as it now is of contempt they would do well to follow that course.

THE STATE AS A ROAD-BUILDER.

Road improvement is making progress. The citizens of this State have been slow to adopt any law on the subject, but, one having been passed by the last Legislature, there are now tokens that steps actually will be taken in an extensive degree for the improvement of the Nation, was no place for experiments! We then Commission assembles in that city is wise. Nor State's highways. Indeed, the road improvement law is already in practical operation, and soon the road-making laborers of the State Engineer and of various Boards of Supervisors will be seen at work upon many prominent

thoroughfares As might have been expected, the State Engineer received the first applications for State aid in road improvement from countles which contain large cities or from counties situated on the border-line of States which for many years have expended large sums in the in provement of roads. The Eric County Board of Supervisors have submitted a petition, which was granted, for the improvement of an important road leading from the City of Buffalo to the village of Hamburg. The Monroe County Board of Supervisors desire State aid to improve a road leading out of Rochester. The Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer County wish to co-operate with the State in the improvement of the roads near Troy. Massachusetts and New-York have formed a friendly union and are engaged in the joint enterprise of building a new road between Lebanon and Plitsfield. Rockland County real estate owners are well acquainted with the excellent roads just over the border in New-Jersey and their beneficial effect on the value of property. They therefore have been inspired by the thought of improving the roads all over Rockland County. and have petitioned the State Engineer to have a thorough survey of the county made and the lines of roads mapped out which ought to be built or improved. These improvements of the roads in Rockland County will require such a large expenditure of money that, in view of the smallness of the State's appropriation, the county proposes to pay the total bill itself. Orange County is also ambitious and desires State aid

to improve roads seventy miles in length in all. It is obvious from these examples of the petitions for the improvement of roads now before the State Engineer, many of which have been granted by him, that the road improvement movement is gaining strength. Some fault has been found with the Legislature because its members only granted \$50,000 to pay the State's proportion of the cost of the new roads, but, nevertheless, this amount was a good "opening wedge." Small as was the sum, much road improvement work will be done with it by the State Engineer, and "model roads" in various counties will do more to advance road improvement projects than all the speeches that have hitherto been made on road improvement topics before legislative committees at Albany. The "model road" has come, and it will remain and have many companions all over the State.

SAMOA.

The German press keeps up its discussion of Samoa. The other day it declared that the United States had no rights there that Germany well as the United States-which is saying "an undisputed thing in such a solemn way"-even if she has to seize it as she did Kiao-Chau-which is an altogether uncalled-for menace. Nobody nobody doubts that she can get one to-day if she wishes it on the same terms as the United States; only she may not be able to find a very good one, for there is only one first-class one on the islands, and we have it.

But the German press goes on to suggest that rolling mills and are put up by American me-

impossible to prevent uprising against any the islands be partitioned between the three Britain taking Savail and the United States taking Tutuila-by far the smallest of the three. Such talk is not commendable. The three Powsuch thing, but to respect and maintain the independence of the Samonn Kingdom. The United States does not make such treaties just to break them. Nor does it care to enter into any such bargain, which would bring it as a landed proprietor into juxtaposition with rival Powers. It respects the treaty it has made, and desires that it be maintained. Under its provisions Germany has been at no disadvantage as compared with the other two signers, nor is there any disposition on the part of this Nation to place her in that position. It is a case in which to let well enough alone is urgently pre-

NO MORE OVERHEAD TROLLEYS.

A word of hearty commendation is due to Mr. Walton, the Deputy-Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies in the Borough of Brooklyn, for his action on Wednesday in declining to issue a permit to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to change the motive power of its Montague-st, line from underground cable to overhead trolley. No doubt his action is disappointing, and peculiarly annoying, to the rallread company; in which there is no occasion to exult, since that company is in the main managed on liberal principles and with a view to giving the public the best possible service compatible with securing for itself the largest possible profits. Nevertheless, Mr. Walton is exactly right, and it is to be hoped the stand he has taken will be steadfastly and permanently maintained, and even advanced, so that not only will the Montague-st. line not be permitted to adopt the overhead trolley, but no new lines or extensions of old ones will be permitted to do so. The situation is, no doubt, an irritating one to the company. All its vast system, one of the largest in the world, is uniformly equipped with the overhead trolley, excepting this little bit, less than a mile in length. So, while cars can be run at will from one line to another, on all other lines, this one must remain separate and isolated. Its cars can run on no other street; and the cars of no other

But if the mountain will not, or cannot, come to Mahomet, why, then, Mahomet can, and must, go to the mountain. If the company is ambition is to cause as little wrath and turmoil | not permitted, and it is to be hoped it will never be, to make the Montague-st. line conform with the rest of its system, it will be permitted to make all the rest of its system conform with the Montague st. line; or, rather, with what the Montague-st, line may easily be made, Mr. Walton is ready to issue permits for an underground trolley system on Montague st., and the establishment of it on what is now a cable road would be one of the simplest and least expensive of jobs; for the cable conduit and slot could undoubtedly be made to serve the purlieving it to be unnecessary, inequitable and poses of the electric conductor and connections, provocative of greater evils than those which | Of course, to make that change on that one bit it was ostensibly designed to cure. But since of road would not help matters; that road would be just as much divorced from the rest of the lines as ever. It would be necessary to change all the other lines, and that would mean to rebuild the entire roadbed of them all. And that is exactly what Mr. Rossiter's company ought to do at the earliest possible moment. It would be a big job, and a costly one. So is that now going on in this borough on Sixth and Eighth aves, and so have similar transformations been on Fourth and Third and Second aves, and Broadway, from cable to underground trolley, or from horse to cable. It would be a move ment forward to a better system than the present, and to, it may well be believed, the best system yet devised by the ingenuity of man.

Years ago The Tribune urged the adoption of the underground trolley on all our city railroads. But ratiroad men shook their heads. It would be a hazardous experiment, they said. It might work, and it might not. And New-York, the greatest, richest, most enterprising city of the greatest, richest, most enterprising from the harbor of Havana before the Military ment had been made long before in Budapest, and that its result was a conspicuous and brilllant success. Well, they said, but New-York is not Budapest, and what works there might not work here. Our severe winters, with so much snow and ice, would interfere with the operation of such a system. To that we replied that the climate of Budapest is considerably colder and more trying in such respects than orously and tremblingly, on a single avenue And lo! it worked perfectly; and when a heavy winter storm blocked all other roads, that one went on without trouble. And since then two other big lines in this borough have adopted the system, and two more are at this moment working night and day to do so, and there is not a road of importance on Manhattan Island that is not planning to do it in the near future. Surely the Brooklyn roads, which have almost always been better equipped and managed than those of Manhattan, will not long lag behind. Let us hope Mr. Walton's judicious stand will cause the grateful change to be hastened.

THE OUESTION AS TO AMERICAN LABOR A man who thinks it his part to take onesided views of a National question is liable to have mistaken views. Mr. Gompers has taken occasion to speak against the addition of the Hawalian, Spanish West India or Philippine Islands to the territory of the United States, on the ground that it would injure organized labor. Apparently he has the impression that several millions of Asiatics from the Pacific Islands. savages from the Philippines and negroes or persons of mixed blood from the West Indies may rush into this country and compete with American mechanics, mine hands, train hands, machine workers and other organized labor. If so, he places a low and mistaken value upon the services of the American. Not even the negro of Southern plantations would have oc casion to fear labor imported from West India or Pacific islands, any more than organized labor fears competition from ignorant field hands of the South. But Mr. Gompers's error is much greater, and in a leader of men more damaging. If the subject were to be considered solely with regard to the demand for American organized labor, the addition of any or all of these territorial possessions would be to its interest in-

If Americans take bold of this vast property to organize and develop it they will require a great army of the best skilled labor this country can provide. They will have to begin by building railroads all over these islands, and not makeshift, semi-barbarous roads, a shade above a clearing through the woods, but wellequipped and well-manned American roads, capable of prompt and economic transportation. was bound to respect. Since then it appears to | Can anybody calculate what that alone would have seen a great light. Its latest word is that | involve? The permanent enlistment of more Germany must have a coaling station there, as American workers than there are now soldiers in the Army. Then rolling stock and locomotives will be needed-more work for American machine shops. dumps, the wharves and lighters will be needed-more labor for Americans. Then would come the buildings, not shiftless, tumble-down structures, nor yet ponderous piles of stone, like the Pyramids, which slaves under the lash could pile up, but the light, durable and economical structures which come from American

chanics. In the mere erection of the buildings which American development would require another great army would be needed. abroad or at home, and an army not of field hands, but of skilled mechanics of every kind. Then there must be mines opened, and men

out and the most valuable timber in the world cut and transported by men who know how to do that work, and quarries opened of many kinds. For the movement of products there must be ships-another incalculable help for American shippards and mechanics. The countless machines for economic running of all these enterprises, and of the sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, hemp and other plantations which are now of small value, because handled without the methods and appliances of civilization, would have to be provided by American work and run by American mechanics. Next come the feeding and clothing of these armies of workers, to say nothing of the present inhabitants, who have had no chance to get the products of American machinery, Does Mr. Gompers suppose that the cotton mills will gain nothing if they have a chance to clothe the inhabitants of the West India and Philippine islands, or the boot and shoe shops, or cheap garment makers? Does he suppose that these milllons will never want American products of grain and meat, canned goods, vegetable or fruit or fish, or that electrical hands and operatives would have nothing to do in making American work and civilization possible in these wide regions?

The truth is that the demand for American labor in the occupation, development, building and running of these enormously rich and valuable properties would give to our workmen a greater additional demand than if half of Europe were towed across sea and added to this country as a possession. The European States have machines and tools, roads and buildings, such as they use, but the islands have not. The European States have skilled mechanics and willing laborers of their own. and the islands have not. The European States have a rooted civilization and habits of life which would not readily change, and the islands have everything to learn and everything to get, even what they had having been in large measure destroyed. There are other things to be considered-questions of government, of society, of morals, of National expense. Problems there are which present difficulty. But if the whole matter were to be settled with sole regard to the interests of American labor, the worker who could hesitate, with his eyes half open, would be a fit candidate for an asylum.

The more sick soldiers who can be mustered ut and sent home to be nursed the bet ar.

Everybody ardently hopes that Lieutenant Hobson will succeed in his novel undertaking. In the first place, we want the Colondo"-and in the second place it would be exceedingly pleasant to see the young officer's judgment and calculations verified for his own

The Loyal Democratic League uses up most of its loyalty in devotion to free silver. It does not seem to think that there is any other public question worth considering. It will probably force the party to avow itself on this issue in the approaching election, though its wiser heads would like to evade or ignore it. Probably the League will perform its most useful public sercice in making certain the defeat of its candi-

The Bourbon Democracy of Ohio is in urgent eed of another unmerciful thrashing.

The Regulars take what comes to them in regular course with the philosophy born of discipline, but we are glad to hear of private conributions for their special benefit. A variety in the diet they do not complain of won't bury

The determination of the authorities at Wash ington to have all mines and torpedoes removed should it be regarded in any quarter as indicawho insist that the destruction of the Maine was accidental certainly cannot complain of

social and ethnological interest, and when his entire race is thus simultaneously animated Time, the old Saturnian seer, may well pause on the wing to take survey of him. That will be his condition when his modest and gentle ently, loosing the golden tongues of all the joy bells in her realm in higher carillons of pride and exultation than they have rung forth in a number of generations. Benedictions and good hopes will flow to her from all lands and people; surrounds her even the prosate Dutchman him self, her subject, is in a measure transfigured and hardly knows himself in the looking-glass,

the multitude of people who want to lend him Are Plugged with Zinc." money. Though his expenses have over the control of the country that he has all he needs, and gives out through his head bookkeeper that he will not when he steps on one end of the country the other end bounds up into the air."—(Vanity Fair. money. Though his expenses have been heavy

De Lôme hates this country, and will not come back. We can spage him, Senor Polo does not love us extravagantly, but is not unwilling, as he is not unlikely, to return. Minister Woodford is still in law our envoy to Madrid, and may go back there when the peace negotiations are concluded, thus restoring the diplomatic status quo ante bellum, as if nothing had happened. With less territory, and consequently less to negotiate about, it will be easier to negotiate with that nation, and there is no reason why the returned Ambassadors should not have a season of comparative diplomatic repose—a time, so to speak, more halcyon than vociferous, in which have prevailed of late in the relations and concerns of both countries.

PERSONAL.

State Senator S. Houston Letcher, of Virginia. eldest son of the war Governor of that State, ha been appointed Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. Though very young at the time of the Civil War he took part in that conflict, in the cause of the Confederacy, and afterward practised law with his father until the latter's death.

Father Zahm, of the Roman Catholic University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, who is a believer in evolution, has been made provincial de facto of the Order of the Holy Cross. "My appointment," be says, "will no doubt silence the reports which have gone through the press at different times that I am loggerheads with the high dignitaries of the Church. When I went to Rome it was said that I was sent to be disciplined, and instead I was made by His Holiness a doctor of philosophy, an honor which has been bestowed in that manner upon only one other man. When I returned from Rome it was said that they sent me back because they wanted to get rid of me there. The world must have something to talk about, you know."

M. Faure, President of the French Republic, is a fine horseman, and has ridden well for years. He is fond of horseflesh, and does not consider it necessary to deprive himself of a sport in which he excels simply because he has been put at the head of affairs in his country. In his stables he has have grown used to him, and he has become as NEED OF ABLE MEN IN CONGRESS.

Sir Samuel Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, who has been appointed sole arbitrator in the disputed claims between this country and Chili, is one of the greatest lawyers in Canada. land in 1825, and is a son of the late Rev. Dr. S. S. Strong, formerly a clergyman of the Church of of competent skill to work them; forests sought England at Hull, Quebec, and afterward at To-He was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1848, and appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1863, in 1848, and appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1863. He was a commissioner for consolidating the Public General Statutes of Upper Canada and Canada from December, 1856, to December, 1859, and appointed Vice-Chancellor of Ontario in 1869. He was a member of the Law Reform Commission (1871). In 1874 he was transferred to the Court of Error and Appeal of Ontario; in 1875 appointed a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Chief Justice thereof in 1892. He was knighted in 1893.

Dr. von Rokltansky, of Gratz, who died recently, was a son of the celebrated Viennese Professor The latter had four sons, of whom two devoted themselves to medicine, while the other two became singers, and the old man used to say, when asked what their professions were: "Zwei heulen und zwei heilen." (Two are howlers and two are healers.) Rokltansky.

Nicolas de Pierola, President of Peru, is called "the Napoleon of South America." He is known to be a man of boundless ambition, his one desire being to unify all the republics of South America under one central government, with hinself at its head. In 1879 he became Dictator, but was swept out of power when Peru was defeated in the war with Chill. Three years ago Pierola once more struck for supreme power and won. He organized an army in the mountains, overthrew the government, and marched to the palace over the bodies of twelve hundred slain men. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild owns two other

country seats in Buckinghamshire besides Waddes-den Manor, at which the Prince of Wales met his unfortunate accident. They are the Manor House, at Winchenden, and Leighton House, Leighton Buzzard, in the County of Bucks. Waddesdon is in all respects a model village, and if the dwellers there are not happy and well off it is not the fault of Baron Ferdinand, who is the kindest and most pop-Baron Ferdinand, who is the kindest and most pop-ular of landfords. He may often be seen in the village, and at busy times or when any affair of local interest takes place he is always in evidence. Sometimes, with a few friends from the manor, he visits the shops and makes small purchases; but the game is a very expensive one, for the villagers invariably refuse to give him any change.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The familiar symptoms of delirium tremens, known as "anakes," have been made the subject of study, with some interesting results. It appears that what have been supposed to be hallucinations have a certain sort of evidence in fact. Certain blood-vessels in the eyes become congested and assume a dark color. These, when they appear on the retina, which is ordinarily transparent, suggest to the nervous and overwrought patient the presence of some moving, living creature. nation, of course, increases the nervousness, and finally the mind becomes so disordered that the form of an offensive creature is suggested. As these fancies grow by what they feed on, it is eas) to see how creeping and crawling things may fill the soul of the victim with the most horrible sensa-

A hedge doctor, a kind of quack in Ireland, one day was examined at an inquest upon his treatment of a patient who had been in his care.

I gave him the cacuanha, he said.

You might just as well have given him the aurora borealts, replied the Coroner.

"Indade, Yer Honor, an that's jist what I should have given him hixty if he hadn't unfortinitly died."—(The Hill-Top.

There is a town in Maine of seven hundred in habitants called Weston, in which only two foreigners are living, both of them Irish naturalized citizens. As might be expected, both are office holders. One is the Mayor and the other is constable of the town.

A Regrettable Idea.—"There seems to be some difficulty in making the Germans understand just what you say," said one American officer. "Yes," answered the other. "And it would be too bad if Admiral Dewsy has to use one of his 13-inch guns for a megaphone.—(Washington Star. When Alexander Dumas, the younger, was just

out of college his father took him on a hunting trip. They put up at a farmhouse and occupied two little bedrooms which opened into each other. In the middle of the night the son was awakened, and saw his father walking back and forth. 'What are you doing?" asked the boy.

You see I am walking.

Yes. I am in great pain, but I am used to it. have it every night."
Is there nothing to cure it?"

But can't it be relieved?" No; when it takes me I get up and walk. If it

very bad, I go to reading. And when it is insupportable?" I go to work.

It was true, and in later years his son often aw him sitting at his desk writing

'How can you work always?" some one asked him upon an occasion. I have nothing ease to do," he answered.

Deep.- Is he what you would call a deep think-

In a klosk at the Turin exhibition are exhibited a large number of portraits, busts, autographs, medals, decorations, gifts of Paginini, together with instruments of music belonging to him. Thes Villa Gajone, near Parma. After the exhibition the objects will be replaced in the Villa Gajone, which is the property of Barons Paginini, nephews of the

An Unfortunate, Smith-Great time we had at he club last night, eh? Jones You het! Did you get home all right? Smith-No. I was arrested before I got there, and pent the night in a station-house. Jones-Lucky dog! I reached home—(Life.

The latest atrocity in the song line is "The Rough Riders' Serenade. It begins, "I am lying in my tent, sweet Marie," and is on the same emotional order as "After the Ball" and "Grandma's Teeth

A Self Estimate.-"What do you think of Puff-

got a fine dinner on Thursday that wasn't intended for him, and Captain Sigsbee was the loser, says The Philadelphia Record." On Thursday, while the St. Paul was making the run from Montauk Point to New-York, the Captain's cook prepared for him a fine pair of mallard ducks, of which Captain Sigsbee is especially fond. Orders had been given to the cook to be particularly careful in the reasting of the birds, and he brought them forth from the oven nicely browned. The Captain, upon the bridge, had had his mouth set for them all morning, and occasionally fancied he could smell them cooking. Just a few minutes before dinner time, while the cook's back was turned, somebody whished those two luscious birds out of the galley, and disappeared with them. The St. Paul is a big ship, and the thief had ample opportunity to hide himself while he got on the outside agreeable contrast with the storm and stress of the roast duck. At any rate, he was never caught, nor was there any clew to his identity, Captain Sigsbee was obliged to content himself

True Happiness Son-Fader, dis pook says as moneysh does not pring happiness.
Father-No, mein sohn. It's der inderest vot rou gets on der moneysh vot makes you happy.
(Puck.

Under the will of the late Baron Hirsch, the Baroness has conducted a philanthropic organization in Vienna having for its object the granting of others, as well as the making of monetary grants to the needy says the Vienna correspondence of The London Post." In honor of the jubilee of the Emperor, Baroness Hirsch has generously decided to close her philanthropic office, and to substitute for it a foundation with a capital of 1,500,000 florins. To this amount will be added the sums which have of loans, or which are still outstanding. The new organization will bear the name of the Baroness Hirsch Philanthropic Foundation, and have its its work on January 1, 1899, and its sphere of acsented in the Austrian Reichsrath. Though the funds will be principally directed to aiding destitute or needy Jews, the executive will have the power to make grants to applicants of other faiths. The president of the executive will be Guido Ej-

Cause for Dignity—Small Darky (to very dignified colored coachman)—Say, Mistah Ebony, wot foh you hole youth head so high? Pop says you hain't bein' paid but foah dollars a week an' boa'd. Dignified Coachman—Go 'way, you no 'count niggah. The gem'an wot pays me dat foah dollars am rich enough to buy out dis hull town.—(New-Xork Weekly.

IMPORTANCE OF SELECTING REPRESENTA-TIVES OF HIGH CHARACTER AND UNQUESTIONED FITNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that the war is at an end and a treaty of peace under consideration, the details of which can be safely left with the President and the Commissioners appointed by him, the minds of our citizens are relieved from the strain incident to watching the movements and recording the glorious achievements of our Army and Navy, and their attention can agus be given to the performance of their political duties, to which they will turn with a renewed devotion to the principles of our form of government, the wisdom and strength of which have once more been grandly vindicated before an observing world, and another demonstration given that ours is the best government for the people and by the people yet derived by the wisdom of man.

It is the conviction of a vast majority of our citizens, without regard to party affiliations, that President McKinley has thus far, under the almost overwnelming responsibilities which de-

almost overwnelming responsibilities which devolved upon him, in the conduct of the war and in the delicate negotiations required in the emergency, acquitted himself with marvellous ability and wisdom, and has displayed the highest order of statesmanship and exhibited the most fervent patriotism.

I am fully persuaded that the people will rally around him with patriotic ardor and hold up his hands in the coming days, which will be fraught with events of vital import to the future well-being and glory of our country.

The questions having to do with the government of our recently acquired insular and distant territory, the increase of our Army and Navy, necessary to the maintenance of the proud position among the nations we have attained, will soon come before Congress for consideration and action, and they will require, for their wise solution in the interests of the Republic and the peoples to be governed, the exercise of greater legislative skill and the display of a broader, more consummate and clear-sighted statesmanship than has been exhibited by public and the peoples to be governed, the exercise of greater legislative skill and the display of a broader, more consummate and clear-sighted statesmanship than has been exhibited by that body in the last quarter of a century. I am optimist enough to believe that our Representatives will rise to the occasion with an awakened sense of their responsibilities and duties, and that they will intuitively apprehend the trend of public opinion, and profit by the lessons taught by the war.

In the selection of Congressional candidates to be voted for at the coming election, the people must see to it that no man shall be nominated as a reward for partisan service, nor at the dictation of a party "boss" or "syndicate of bosses"; but shall be chosen for his high character, statesmanship and unquestioned fitness for the high office.

From this time forward I believe that the honors to be gained by the faithful discharge of the duties of public office will induce citizens of broad culture, experience in affairs, and first-class executive ability to devote their talents to the public service, and not leave the administration of Government affairs in the hands of corrupt and selfsh politicians.

W. IRVING COMES.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1898.

VALUE OF NEW ISLANDS TO COMMERCE

A SAILOR WHO THINKS THEY WILL BE USEFUL IN FURNISHING SEAMEN FOR THE PA-

CIFIC CARRYING TRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You hear our representative men atk, "What are we to do with the Philippine and Hawaitan islands?" To me it looks very simple and, in fact, the acquisition of these islands seems to be the only way that we can compete with Eurosean nations in restoring our carrying trade, particularly with Great Britain and France. Several years ago Mr. Spreckels was obliged to discharge he Chinese firemen and employ white men on the Alameda and the Mariposa, carrying mails between San Francisco and Australia. At the same time the Penlasula and Oriental Steamship Comrany's mail boats were entirely manned by Indiamen, as also the French mail steamships by natives beonging to French possessions.

The Australian Labor Union claimed that Chinamen were not citizens of the United States, where-as Indiamea and Lascars were subjects of Great Britain, and that mail steamers receiving a subsidy or ocean postage should employ only those who were citizens of Great Britain or of the country to which the ship belonged.

An agent for a steamship company at New-York, in speaking of our commerce, said we could not ompete with foreign ships on account of wages. You will find ocean mail steamships on the Atlantic, if properly managed, can be run just as cheaply as those belonging to Great Britain. Sailers will go where they can fare the best. In five years from the time we start an American line of ocean erve crew ready at all times. creasing and situations will be in demand.

Now, for the Pacific, which I predict will be in

less than thirty years the great highway of the world. If we are to enter into competition for our share, or a part of it, our ships can be manned by natives of Manila and Sandwich Islanders who choose to remain as citizens of the United States. The Chinamen, Japs and Hawaiians make excellent steamship crews, while Manilamen have world-wide reputation as sailors, and Hawaiians have manned our whaling fleets for years.

Unless we have some of the islands to supply us with sailors to compete with the countries that

Unless we have some of the islands to supply us with sailors to compete with the countries that have, it will be a hard fight. I consider that the l'antilopine and Sandwich islands are our only chance to secure that class of cheap inbor with which to man our ocean steamship lines to compete with other countries whose colonial possession have given their lines an advantage over the United States for so many years.

Germany soon learned the advantage of colonial possessions. If we are to keep pace with the world, now is our first chance.

Hawaii is a National necessity. The objection may be urged that it would become a dangerous element. How about the thirty thousand to sixty thousand bomb-throwers and organ-grinders who arrive each month in New-York?

Germany for many years has had a monopoly in the Pacific of the copra (the meat of the coconnut) on many of the islands large plantations, and as each tree produces about 60 cents per annum, it is easy to understand the value of each island, according to the number of trees that can be grown. Many of the little guano islands in the Pacific formerly belonging to the United States have been ceded to English syndicates. After all the guano had been removed they planted coconnut rees. Some thirty or forty of these islands in the Pacific are now included in Her British Majesty's assets, end Germany stands ready to contest every inch of ground that has any commercial value. Unless the United States retains the islands won by Admiral Dewey's brilliant triumph, it is only a matter of time when they will fail into the possession of one of the European Powers.

There should be no difference of opinion in regard to these islands. Is it not a well-known fact that they are the only islands in the Pacific that will ever be available to this country, and that all the cyer he available to this country, and that all the cyer he available to this country, and that all the cyer he available to this country, and that all the cyer has a subject to meet carrying complete the country is

New-York, August 23, 1898.

SENATOR HANNA ON ISLAND PROBLEMS.

COALING STATION TO BE KEPT AT MANILA, AND

St. Paul, Aug. 25.-Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, arrived in the city last evening from

Yellowstone Park. Speaking of the annexation The Philippines is a problem we cannot solvin a hurry. We, of course, must retain a coaling station there, but I do not think it likely we shall want more than Manila and its harbon

we shall want more than Manila and its harbonCuba is another problem. I never was much
of a Cuban, and am not prepared to commit
myself as to the policy we should pursue there
We propose to establish a stable government
in that island, but what constitutes a stable
government, has not yet been defined. I think
however. Cuba will be an evolution, and is
about twenty years, it will be so theroughly
Americanized that there will be no question as
to what a stable government means.

M. CAMBON LEAVES TOWN.

ington, left the Holland House yesterday to begin the tour of sightseeing which he mapped out for himself before returning to Wash ington, about three weeks hence. He took the Albany Day Line boat yesterday morning with the idea of viewing the scenic beauties of the Hudsof River, and upon arriving at the State capital will proceed by train to Niagara Falls. M. Cambol will afterward spend about two weeks visite friends in the Adirondacks.